THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, December 9, 1831.

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

Piano Forte Instruction.

MISS CRUMPTON proposes giving lessons upon the Piano Forte, to a limited number of young ladies, and hopes, by constant and unremitting attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Application to be made at Miss Crumpton's residence, No. 132 Penn street, above Hand street, where terms, &c. will be made known.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—3m

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street,)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
South Carolina	3	Canada	4
Maryland Banks.	½ to 2	North Carolina	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Georgia	4
Natchez	5	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
New Orleans,	5		
Pennsylvania, gen.	¼	Cohen's Bank,	1
Greensburgh,	25	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

April 6, 1832.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker. Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "

April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully nufamactured Porcelain Teeth.

March 27, 1832.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green-M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 HHDS. Prime N. O. Sugar;
90 bbls. *Mo*lasses;
25 half bbls. do
100 boxes Tin Plate, 1-3 x;
100 bbls. No. 2 *Mac*kerel;
50 bbls. No. 3 do;
30 half bbls. Nos. 1 and 2 do;
9 bbls. New England Rum;
50 do Tanners' Oil;
50 do Rosin and Pitch;
5 casks Cod Fish;
6 tierces Rice;
100 kegs Ky. *Man*ufactured Tobacco;
150 boxes *Mel*ee Cigars.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
No. 38 Water, and 78 Front streets.

May 4—tf

Ten Acre Lots for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Eight Lots of Ground, situated in view of the town of East Liberty; containing about 10 acres each.

The above Lots are handsomely located; suitable for country residences. The terms will be accommodating to purchasers. For a plan of the lots and other particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

May 8, 1832.—tf

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.

March 16—tf.

DOCTOR WARE,

SURGEON DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 Fourth street, in the Office formerly occupied by James S. Craft, Esq., two doors west of Market street. May 11.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

EXCHANGE.

NOTES of the Commercial Bank of Lake-Erie, at Cleaveland, are received at this office at 2 per cent.; Geauga, 2; Muskingum, 1½; New York, generally, 1½a2 per cent.

Wanted, Gold of every description.

GEORGE A. COOK,
No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 17.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE,

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 38, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.

Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN, Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to
Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh.
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.

March 27, 1832.—6m.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE two story frame Dwelling House, the late residence of Mrs. Bowie, pleasantly situated in the Borough of Allegheny. There is ground sufficient for a comfortable Garden, which is stocked with fruit trees, grapes, gooseberries, and currants, in bearing; a small stable, a coal shed, and a well of good water.

The above property will be rented until the 1st of April next; or, for a term of years. Possession given the 1st of June next. For particulars inquire of

LUKE LOOMIS, or } Ex'rs of Anna
JAS. J. CARPENTER, } Bowie, dec'd.

May 22, 1832.—tf

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,

Sept 20 No. 68 Woodstreet, Pittsburgh

NEW NOVELS.

THE *False Step, and the Sisters;* in 2 volumes. *Swallow Barn;* or a Sojourn in the Old Dominion: 2 vols. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
may 29.—2t. *No. 73, Wood str't.*

NEW NOVEL.—The *False Step, and the Sisters.* "The purest treasure mortal times afford, is spotless reputation." Just received, and for sale, by JOHN I. KAY, & Co.

Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

May 29, 1832.—2t

NOVELTIES.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM, *a new Room, containing a great variety of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has been opened during the last week.*

An entirely new and splendid Phantasmagoria, exhibiting the objects as large as life, has been procured, and is exhibited every evening, at half past 8 o'clock. Also, a Cosmoramic view of Pittsburgh, from the Point to the Bridge, has lately been added. Admittance 25 cents: Children 12½.

may 29.

SHEAR STEEL, MADE AT PITTSBURGH.

THE Undersigned has been four years, with indefatigable attention, engaged in the manufacturing of this most valuable article, in Bayardstown, near Pittsburgh. He has now on hand a good stock, of the best quality, equal to the Imported, and warranted, at 16¼ cents a pound. He requests the favor of purchasers calling to see his stock. S. BROADMEADOW.

N. B.—It will be well if the consumers of this article consider the very *large amount of silver dollars*, annually sent to England, to purchase the same. may 25—tf

LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET-WARE.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have on hand, at their cabinet manufactory, on Liberty street, opposite Smithfield street, a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE—consisting of Sofas; Couches; Mahogany Chairs; Pier, Eve, and Card tables; Work tables, Dining and Breakfast tables of every variety; Sideboards; Bureaus; Ladies' Dressing stands; Secretaries; Book cases; Wardrobes; together with High, French, and Common Bedsteads; which they will sell on the most reasonable terms. They flatter themselves, that, by constant attention to business, and faithful workmanship, they will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. ALEXANDER,
S. AVARD.

May 25, 1832.—tf

30 Hhds. Superior quality Leaf Tobacco (new crop)—received per Polander.

For sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

May 25, 1832.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

STURM'S Reflections, complete in 1 vol.; Paley's complete Works, 1 vol.; Precepts of Jesus; Scott's Theological works, 8 vols.; Josephus, 2 vols.; do., complete in 1 vol.; Library of Religious Knowledge, 4 vols.; Christian's Companion, 4 vols.; President Edwards' Works, 10 vols.; Butterworth's Concordance; Village Sermons; Dwight's Theology, 4 vols.; Dwight's Sermons, 2 vols.; Hannah More's Works, 2 vols.; Life of Edwards; Golden Treasury; Baxter's Call to the Unconverted; Presbyterian Confession of Faith; Meikle's Solitude Sweetened; Pilgrim's Progress; Bunyan's Holy War; Bunyan's Works; &c. &c. &c., for sale, at reduced prices, at SYLVESTER'S, 16 Exchange Buildings. may 29

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street.

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

WANTED,—Sovereigns, Guineas, and Doubloons, for which the highest price will be given at COOK'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,

June 1. 68, Wood street.

POETRY.

WOMAN'S HEART.

First take a feather, and lay it upon
The stream that is rippling by—
With the current behold in a moment 'tis gone
Unimpressive and light as a sigh—
Then take thee a dear and precious stone,
And on the same stream place it—
Oh! mark how the water on which it is thrown,
In its bosom will quickly encase it.

Or, take a crystal, or stainless glass,
With a crayon upon it, then trace
A sentence or line, and watch how 't will pass—
A breath will its beauty efface—
Then take a diamond, pure and bright,
And write some modest token—
'Mid cold or heat—in shade or light—
'Twill last till the crystal is broken.

And thus with the tablet of woman's pure heart,
Where the vain and idle may try
To leave their impressions—then quickly depart
Like the feather, the scroll, and the sigh—
But once be engraven on that tablet a name
And an image of genius and worth,
Through the changes of life it will still be the same,
'Till that heart is removed from the earth.

MR. ADAMS' REPORT.

(CONTINUED.)

Of these establishments a considerable number was formed during the restrictive system which preceded the war—a much greater number during the war itself. They were then fostered by all the obstacles which the war itself interposed to protect them from the competition of importations from abroad, and by the double duties of impost upon all articles thus imported. The gush of foreign importations, upon the re-opening of the sluices of commerce so long closed, glutted the markets, and the domestic manufactures were threatened with universal ruin. At the very close of the war, they had, by the act of Congress of 18th January, 1815, been heavily visited with taxation themselves, and those duties only were repealed cotemporaneously with the tariff act of 27th April, 1816.

This act has been recently said to be only a tariff for revenue; but the internal evidence which it carries with it is amply sufficient to prove the error of that assertion.

It contains a graduated scale of ad valorem duties upon different articles from 7½ per cent. to fifteen, to twenty, to twenty-five, and to thirty per cent. and this graduation is obviously adapted to the condition of the several articles, according as they stood in competition with similar articles manufactured within our own country.

The system of connecting the protection of domestic industry with the revenues collected by the duties of impost, has, therefore, received its principal developement since the conclusion of the last war with Great Britain. It has been, in truth, no other than a developement of the faculties of the nation in the progress of its own improvement.—This system, at three several periods, has undergone a full and deliberative revision by the Legislative Councils of the Union; at intervals between which, two elections of members of the House of Representatives had intervened—in the year 1820, 1824, and 1828. It has, at every one of those successive periods, acquired strength in the opinions of the people, and of their Representatives in Congress.

At its first establishment, however, it met with opposition from that geographical section of the Union which it was foreseen would derive from it the least advantage, and that opposition had increased, at every stage of revision which it has undergone. The discussions upon the several Tariffs which have obtained the sanction of Congress, have increased in animation, and the collisions of interests between the different sections of the Union, have sharpened into a conflict, which, spreading from the Halls of Congress, among the people of those sections, threatens the permanency of the Union itself. They have led to the arguments which it has been one of the principal objects of this Report to meet and to refute. Of these arguments, that which contests the constitutional power of Congress to protect the manufactures of the country, by taxation upon the manufactures of foreign nations, has arisen from this controversy. It had never been advanced at the early periods of legislation under our present organization. To prove that constitutional power has therefore, been the earnest endeavor of this Report. But, waving that question altogether, if it be admitted that the operation of this system of taxation is unequal upon the different sections of the Union—that it favors one portion of our common country, while it acts oppressively upon another—that alone, in the opinion of the committee, is a conclusive reason for abandoning the system, or for so modifying it as to remove the inequality against which remonstrances so earnest have been made. To abandon it altogether, it would seem to be necessary to renounce the whole system of raising a revenue by impost. For, if it be true that duties of imposts are paid, not by the consumer of the article, but by the producer of the article exported in payment for it, this result is equally applicable, whether the duty of impost be levied for protection or for revenue. The objection is against levying of duties by impost altogether; and if the conclusions of this argument were correct, if it were true that the extraction of revenues from taxation by impost resulted in an inequality of burden upon the different sections of the Union, the committee would have no hesitation in declaring it as their opinion that the whole system of our taxation should be changed; and that all our custom houses should be closed forever. Duties of impost are not the only means of raising revenue, nor even the only means of protecting our domestic industry. If duties of impost necessarily result in burdens on one portion of the community, for the benefit of another, instead of coming to the conclusion that those two portions of the community are under the influence of interests so diametrically opposite to each other, that they cannot continue members of one social compact, the committee would rather say, abandon your system of taxation, raise your revenues by direct tax or by excise; tax your lands; tax your polls; stamp your evidences of title or of debts; tax the food of your people; tax the windows and the furniture of your dwelling houses; tax, as other nations have done, and do, the air that you breathe, and the light of Heaven that visits your eyes—but abandon at once your impost duties, and never dissolve your Union but with death.

Before we come to this extremity, however, the Committee believe it the duty of Congress to use every exertion in their power to conciliate with each other the two great interests which the course of events has brought into direct collision. The occasion is now presented of accomplishing that object; but, in removing and correcting that inequality of which the citizens of one section of our country complain, it is incumbent upon the common legislative protectors of the people to beware, in removing oppression from one part of the Union, of transferring it to another. Especially to beware of converting—perhaps the more proper term would be, of perverting—the new and unexampled blessing of release from taxation, into a fire which shall consume all the manufacturing establishments of the country.

If we compare the picture of national prosperity presented in the Message of the President of the United States at the commencement of the session with the representations of the condition of the country exhibited by those who are calling upon Congress to break down the protective system of policy, under which that prosperity has been and is enjoyed, what must be our conclusions?

While the Chief Magistrate of the Union announces to the Representatives of the people and of the States, assembled from every quarter of this extensive country, announces through them to the people over whom he presides, and to the whole world of mankind, that the agriculture, the commerce, the navigation, the mechanic arts, the liberal sciences, the manufactures, that, in short, every great interest of which the national well-being is composed, are in a state of increasing and unexampled prosperity; while from every quarter of the land a responsive voice is heard, from the very people whose happiness is described, declaring it to be just and true that such is their condition, that such is their prosperity—while this exposition of human felicity in its most palmy state upon earth, is sounding its glories to the shores beyond the Atlantic, and returning to us in echoes of wonder and admiration—are we to believe that all this is the delusion of a heated imagination? Are we to believe—a sense of decorum due to the station whence that portraiture of national glory and enjoyment emanated forbids us from stating the only other alternative upon which great and essential error could be attributed to that survey of our national condition—but are we to believe that it was false and hollow—totally unfounded in fact—belied by the actual and notorious existence of reality?

Even so—So we must believe, or we must withhold our assent from the representations of those who are now urging us, with a vehemence and eagerness unsparing even of menaces to the existence of the Union itself, to seize the occasion offered us by this unexampled state of prosperity, to cast off a considerable portion of that burden of taxation which we have found too light, to avail ourselves of this happy moment to break down the fundamental system of policy from which that very prosperity has arisen—the System protective of American Industry.

From the first establishment of the Government of the United States, the payment of the debts and the protection of manufactures have been primary objects of the action of Congress. These two objects have been unitedly pursued, but they were in their nature totally distinct from each other. All the duties hitherto levied upon the People by the legislation of Congress have been to pay the debts, *and* provide for the common defence and general welfare. The time is at hand when there will be no further occasion for levying moneys to pay the debts of the Union, for there will be no debts to pay. But the obligation incumbent upon Congress to provide for the common defence and the general welfare, will not cease by the extinguishment of the debt. On the contrary, it will bear upon them with accumulated weight. The payment of debt has reference to the past—the common defence to the future. We have disincumbered the inheritance received from our fathers of the burdens which their necessities had imposed upon it. We are now to discharge the debt due from us to our posterity, by improving the condition of the estate we are to transmit to them. The improvement of the condition of the whole community is the first object of human association in civil society. It is for this that "Governments are instituted among men." It is the first of moral obligations which attaches itself to the institution of Government. It is the purpose for which intellectual power was given to man by his Maker; and were it possible to conceive of an aggregation of men, who, in the very compact by which they should unite themselves together, should deny to themselves the exercise of the facilities by which alone their condition could be improved, we should see a society founded upon the violation of the first law of nature—a social compact of barbarism—a community of self-degradation, abdicating the distinctive glory of the species, the capability of self-improvement, and exhibiting the inconceivable spectacle of a corporate body formed of individuals eager in the pursuit of their own improvement, dooming themselves in their social capacity to the stationary condition of the brute creation.

The People of the United States have not so constituted themselves. Inhabiting a territory of vast extent, and existing already at the period of their national Union in distinct communities, with considerable diversities of municipal legislation, they adopted a Government of complicated machinery, but formed of simple and homogeneous principles—to form a *more perfect* union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defence, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to *their posterity*. Is there one of these objects but includes, in its very conception, the power and the purpose of self-improvement, external and internal, for the future and for the past—for after ages as well as for present time?

We are so far from considering the extinction of the public debt as presenting an occasion for casting off that portion of the burden of taxation which is devoted to the common defence, that the Committee do not hesitate to declare their belief, that it is the duty of Congress to retain a portion of the revenues, which have been applied hitherto to the discharge of the debt, for the purpose of enlarging the appropriations for the objects of internal improvement, already recognized as objects of great national importance. Relieved entirely from the burden of the debt, it would neither be a wise nor a salutary policy to relax into languor and inactivity the energies which have been exercised for the accomplishment of the end. It cannot be doubted that the whole amount of the annual appropriation, which, from the close of the late war with Great Britain, has been applied to the gradual extinction of the debt, might, with the greatest advantage to the nation, for an equal number of years to come, be applied to those great works to which the sanction of Congress has already been given, and to others already suggested, and equally entitled to engage the attention and to occupy the resources of the country. This, however, they neither recommend nor deem expedient. They recommend a remission of existing duties, equivalent to little less than the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund; but they would deem it great improvidence to give up at once taxes to that whole amount.

The experience of our own history has amply confirmed that maxim of polical wisdom, which relies upon preparation for war as the most effective security for the continuance of the blessings of peace. The situation of the European world, and especially of those portions of it with which our relations are the most extensive, and the most liable to be affected by changes of policy among themselves, admonish us to beware of hazarding our own peace by our own inefficiency. A revenue founded almost entirely upon imposts vanishes at the first sound of war. A large annual reservation of the revenues raised by taxation, for purposes of defensive preparation and of national improvements, may, beyond all question, be applied in promoting the safety, the comfort and well being of the whole community, during the continuance of peace, and serve at the same time as a fund of reserve, at all times susceptible, on a sudden and unexpected emergency, of being converted to a fund of more direct and immediate common defence, at the approach of war. It is a short-sighted policy, forgetful of all the lessons of human experience, which sees in profound peace a motive for a nation to slumber, in the security that the approaches of war will be slow and long foreseen. The revolutions, now in progress among the principal nations of Europe, have one aspect in which it may be prudent for the People of the United States to contemplate them, at once with deliberation and composure. It is impossible not to perceive, in those revolutions, the agonizing struggles of human rights against ancient and abusive human institutions. While that struggle continues, all our warmest sympathies have been, are, and will be, on the side of the energies exercised for the recovery of rights. We wish, we hope, and we trust, that the result will be the signal and glorious triumph of human rights, and we believe that when it shall be achieved, the nations by whom this mighty change shall have been accomplished will emerge from the contest greater, wiser, happier, and more formidable than they have ever been before. And what will then be their relations towards ourselves? We may perhaps reasonably hope, that, among the greater improvements effected in their condition, will be that of their political morals. That, in re-setling their Governments upon principles of natural right and equal justice, they will be as deeply impressed with the sense of their obligations to others, as with that of the maintenance of their own rights; that their love of peace will expand in proportion to their acquisitions of power; and that in the enjoyment of their new liberties at home, they will infuse into their deportment towards their brethren and neighbors of the human race the spirit of the good Samaritan, the spirit of good neighborhood, of conciliation, and of peace. That their Legislators will no longer narrow down their liberality to the puny ambition of being known to the world and to posterity as British Statesmen. That their warriors will no longer claim exclusive dominion over the deep. That no American merchant vessel shall be robbed of her mariners upon the High Seas. That no orders in Council shall interdict the access to foreign ports, of neutral navigation. That no secret mandate from Whitehall shall sweep from the face of the ocean, a thousand of our richly freighted ships, sailing in the security of lawful traffic, and by a preconcerted whisper to the Admiralty Courts, call up from the forgotten records of exploded former injustice, a rule of the War of '56, to condemn them as lawful prizes. We hope and would willingly trust that the renovated European man will be renovated in the sense of his duties as well as in the enjoyment of his rights. But the freedom and independence of one nation was never yet maintained by reliance upon the justice of another. We hope and believe that our elder brothers of the Eastern Hemisphere, our juniors in the Science and in the possession of Freedom, will, when disenthralled from all the shackles by which they have been bound for countless ages, exercise their emancipated energies for the improvement of their own condition and not for the depression of ours.

That the ancient maxim of British policy, divulged and avowed by one of her own statesmen most affecting the praise of liberality, will be discarded as a detestable principle of false and spurious patriotism, and that the fundamental principle of christian morality, the rule to do unto others, as you would that they should do unto you, will be substituted in its place. Even then, and should the most sanguine of our hopes be realized, another and far more glorious contest will arise between the man of Europe and the man of America—an emulation of self improvement, a rivalry of speed in the progress to social perfection. The energies of the human mind are incompressible. Long misapplied and wasted as they have been in establishing systems of injustice and wrong, in riveting the chains of tyranny, and in forging the fetters of oppression, with what tenfold elasticity, will they spring to the improvement of their own condition, when in the full enjoyment of their faculties, and in the possession of peace? When populous and civilized nations are engaged in war, the inventive genius of their people is chiefly turned to the purposes and necessities of their condition; to the advancement of the warlike arts. When they are at peace, the labors and discoveries of the mind are applied to the cultivation of the arts of peace. The honest pride of every nation, and its ardor for self improvement, is stimulated by the example of every other.

Every nation is impelled not only to avail herself of the genius of her own sons, but to adopt and to improve those of her neighbors. It is by their improvements in the mechanic arts, and by their application to manufactures, that the modern nations of Europe surpass so far those of the other quarters of the globe. It would be no exaggerated estimate to say that the very recent inventions of the steamboat and of the railway have opened avenues of power to the nations possessing them, which their neighbors would not permit them exclusively to enjoy, and retain, without sinking into a state of defenceless inferiority before them.—The steamboat is an invention of our country; the railway is a corresponding achievement of European ingenuity, which we are enabled to appropriate to our own uses, and the immensity of the Continent which we inhabit, and the still multiplying millions of our posterity, which for long ages will continue to swarm upon its surface, and the governments under which we live, and the freedom of thought, and of speech, and of action, which we enjoy, seem as if adapted by the beneficient hand of Providence, all to each other for the advancement of the welfare of human kind. The extensiveness of our territory has often been adduced in speculative theory, founded upon the experience of former ages, as an objection to the long continuance of our Union under one government. To obviate the difficulties of combining with energy and despatch the action of one government over a large surface of the globe, we have first formed a system of federative government, interweaving the complicated texture of a double supreme authority, and distributing between two sovereign and overruling powers, the general and the particular legislation necessary for the administration of the common concerns. By the annexation of Louisiana and Florida to the Union, the extent of our territory was more than doubled, and scarcely had the Mississippi and his tributary floods been transferred to our possession, when the discovery of steamboat navigation brought within the traveling compass of a few days, distances never before traversible in less than as many months. The still more recently invented rail roads, accelerated by the same power of steam, have achieved approximations still more surprising. At the period of the acknowledgement of our National Independence, the wildest dreams of the imagination would scarcely have conceived as a feasible project, that of which we are witnessing the reality. Such is the condition of our country in our own generation. A very considerable portion of the globe is committed to our hands, with all its elementary creations and all its susceptibilities of cultivation. Upon every part of this inheritance there are obstacles to be removed, and capacities of improvement to be exercised. The principle of undertaking and accomplishing these improvements by the labor and fiscal resources of the people of the Union, has been assumed with solemn responsibility, time after time, by the Congress of the United States. It has been undertaken in numerous instances, and with great success, to the extent of many millions of dollars. The principle of internal improvement is not confined to the construction of roads, or the digging of canals. The Breakwaters in the Delaware and the Merrimack, the whole of our light house establishment, to which we now annually appropriate upwards of two hundred thousand dollars, the acquisition of Louisiana and of Florida by purchase, the millions upon millions of square miles which we have purchased from the Indian tribes, are all to be considered in the light of internal improvement, as much as the addition of a hundred acres to the lands of a farmer, or the purchase of a dwelling house to the inhabitant of a city, is an *improvement* of his estate. If, then, while we were heavily burdened with public debt—if, when the population of our country was in numbers less than half those of our recent enumeration, the resources of the nation were enabled, without sensible aggravation of those burdens, to assume a further debt of fifteen millions, to pay for the purchase of Louisiana—if, nearly at the same time, the additional burden was assumed of constructing the Cumberland road—if, since that day, while we have passed through the ordeal of a desolating war with the most formidable nation upon earth, have encountered all its sufferings, surmounted all its dangers, and discharged all its obligations—if we have laid the foundations of a formidable navy, have made large advances in covering the whole line of our sea coast with fortifications, and have expended millions upon improvements admitted to be within the constitutional power of the National Legislature; and, while all this has been accomplished, the nation has been advancing in population, in wealth, in physical and intellectual cultivation, in all the elements that constitute the prosperity of nations—what sudden blast of lightning from Heaven could strike with more fatal blindness—what inconceivable infatuation must lay prostrate all the faculties of our souls, were we capable of seizing the very moment of liberation from the heaviest burden we have borne, to throw off all those which are but the stores of seed, to be sown and cultivated in harvest of future plenty?

It has been assumed in this discussion, that the picture of the national prosperity and happiness exhibited by the Message of the President of the United States, at the commencement of the session of Congress, was not a creation of fancy, but drawn from the life. It has been generally acknowledged as such. The general prosperity, at least, has not been denied. But in the existence of nations as well as of individuals, prosperity is not always the surest indication of happiness. Nations, like individuals, are liable, in the fullness of general health, to topical distempers, and even to sudden convulsions, threatening to life itself. In the midst of the comfort and well being with which we are surrounded, it is impossible to conceal from ourselves, and it were worse than folly to disguise, that there is a festering sore or discontent, if not a deep-rooted disaffection to the Union, pervading an extensive portion of our territory, and rapidly ripening into purposes and projects which will shake the Union to its foundations. It is not the province of the present inquiry to trace to their sources all the causes in which this condition of the Federal community originated, but among them we cannot but perceive that the existing system of taxation by impost is the most prominent. The existing Tariff of impost duties has excited a great mass of dissatisfaction in every part of the community.

It is represented by great numbers of our fellow-citizens, and among them, by many of the first intelligence, and purest patriotism, as deeply injurious to all the great interests of the nation, and to every class of the people, even to the manufacturers, for whose benefit it was introduced, and for whose protection it is now most pertinaciously defended and sustained.

The representative population of the United States, at the close of the year 1831, just expired, somewhat exceeded eleven millions of souls. The gross amount of revenue levied upon them during the same year, may be set down, in round numbers, at twenty-two millions of dollars. Supposing it to have been raised by a poll tax, it would have amounted to an average of two dollars a head. During the same year, in the Island of Great Britain, upon a population of about sixteen millions, there was levied by taxation, about two hundred and forty millions of dollars, or fifteen dollars a head. No other nation in Europe is so heavily taxed as Great Britain, and none so lightly as the United States. Considering only the amount of taxation in the latter, it might occasion some surprise that there should have arisen in *any* quarter, cause of complaint.

The principal mass of taxation in Great Britain is by excise. By that alone she raises more than one hundred millions of dollars of yearly revenue. The Government of the United States have resorted to excises and direct taxes only upon occasions of emergency. The mode of levying all, or nearly all, the revenues of the Union, by impost upon articles of merchandise imported from abroad, was originally adopted, and has been persevering-ly pursued, because it had always been considered as a maxim in statistics, that duties of impost were always paid by the consumer.

Such is, no doubt, the first and superficial appearance of things. But the operation of all taxation, and especially of indirect taxation, is of a complicated nature upon the commercial intercourse and pecuniary concerns of mankind. The controversies which have resulted from the introduction and establishment of what has been termed the American System, looking to the protection of domestic manufactures, have given rise to two new doctrines of political economy, one of them advanced by the friends, and one by the opponents of that system; both, at first sight, highly paradoxical, both appearing, upon close examination, to be not entirely without foundation, and both, in the ardor of disputation, relied upon, it is believed, beyond just and rational warrant.

The opinion advanced by the friends of the protective system is, that the tendency of aggravating duties of impost upon articles imported from abroad, and have no competition with similar articles of domestic manufacture, is to reduce, and not to increase, the price of the articles themselves.

The opinion sustained by the free trade party is, that the great mass of the duties of impost is paid, not by the consumer of the dutied articles, but by the producer of the article exported, to pay for the article upon which the impost was levied.

The doctrine, that duties of impost *cheapen* the price of the articles upon which they are levied, seems to conflict with the first dictates of common sense. But its supporters first appeal with confidence to the fact, that most of the articles upon which additional duties were levied by the tariff of 1828, have since that time considerably fallen in price—and then they argue that it must be so, by the excitement of *competition* in the market. It is certainly contrary to the natural course of things, that an addition to the cost should be a reduction of the price of an article. True it is, that the duty gives a spur to the production of the article at home. The price of any article in the market must always depend upon the relative condition of the demand and supply at the time and place of sale. But very slight variations of time, of place, affect often, to a very great extent, the relative proportion of the demand and supply, and consequently the prices of the articles upon which the duties were then increased, have fallen, unless from other circumstances it can be shown, that the increase of the duty was the *cause* of the fall in price; nor will it be sufficient to prove so strange a paradox, to account for it by the excitement of *competition*. Wherever there is a profitable market, there will be *competition*. Had the tariff of 1828 never been enacted, the *competition* in our markets would have been as great, and would have been as effectual to reduce the prices as it had been with the aggravation of the duties. In that *competition* our own manufactures might not indeed have shared—but it would have existed in all its force between those who furnished the supply, and could not have failed to reduce the prices to the level of the moderate profit necessary to the existence of trade.

But the duty upon the article imported from abroad *enabled* the domestic producer to enter into a competition with the importer from abroad. So long as this competition continues, the duty operates as a bounty or premium to the domestic manufacturer. But by whom is it paid? Certainly by the purchaser of the article, whether of foreign or of domestic manufacture. The duty constitutes a part of the price of the whole mass of the article in the market. It is substantially paid upon the article as well of domestic manufacture as upon that of foreign production. Upon one it is a bounty; upon the other a burden; and the repeal of the tax must operate as an equivalent reduction of the price of the article whether foreign or domestic. We say so long as the importation continues, the duty must be paid by the purchaser of the article. Some portion of it, however, is for a short interval of time paid by the foreigner against whose trade the domestic competitor is brought forward. It affects him as a reduction of his profits, which he endures for a time, but under the pressure of which he is finally compelled to withdraw from the market. While this struggle continues, the duty is paid by the foreigner or by the importing merchant here. The purchaser and consumer are here relieved from the burden of the duty, and may perhaps obtain the goods cheaper than if they were exonerated from the duty altogether. But this relief is purchased by injustice, at the expense not only of the foreign manufacturer, but of the importing merchant, till the duty becomes prohibitory, and then the foreign manufacturer, the importing merchant, the shipper, the mariner, and the whole class of citizens to whom the importation gave occupation and subsistence, suffer by the extinction of the trade, precisely to the same extent that the profits of the domestic manufacturer are enhanced by the bounty paid to him for his competition with the foreigner: This struggle, if the statements often made by the friends of the Tariff are correct, is sometimes carried on by the manufacturer to a very extravagant and desperate extent. It has even gravely been asserted that upon the passage of the Tariff act of 1828, the British owners of forges and furnaces reduced the price of their iron not less than eight dollars a ton, to retain the control of the American market. An operation by which as has been shown by the memorial of the Free Trade Convention to Congress, they must have incurred a loss of near five millions of dollars a year, to retain the profits upon yearly sales to the amount of perhaps 260,000 dollars. It is very certain, therefore, that the reduction of eight dollars a ton upon the price of British iron in 1828, though cotemporaneous with our Tariff act, was in no wise connected with it in the relation of cause and effect. We may, and probably do, often greatly exaggerate to ourselves the immensity of exertions and of sacrifices made by the British manufacturers to retain and preserve in their own hands, the control of foreign markets. But that such exertions and sacrifices are and will be made by large manufacturing establishments, in which extensive capitals are employed, cannot be doubted. Whenever they are made, and so long as they are continued, to counteract the effect of Tariff duties in the foreign countries, the duties are paid by them, and the purchaser of the goods in the foreign country, obtains them freed from the duty at the expense of the foreign manufacturer. But this career of losing trade cannot continue long. In the competitions between different lines of steam boats and stages, we have sometimes seen the rival interests underbidding each other, till the traveler has been treated gratuitously with his fare. But the result even of a very short contest of that nature proves utterly ruinous to one, if not to both the contending establishments. And so it is, and must be with any reduction of price in the market upon articles furnished partly by importation from abroad, and partly by domestic industry, which ensues upon the levy of an additional duty upon the article imported from abroad.

The incidental effect of competition in the market excited on the part of the domestic manufacturer, by the aggravation of duty upon the corresponding article imported from abroad, to reduce the price of the article, must be transient and momentary. The general and permanent effect must be to increase the price of the article to the extent of the additional duty, and it is then paid by the consumer. If it were not so—if the general effect of adding to a duty were to reduce the price of the article upon which it is levied; the converse of the proposition would also be true; and the operation for increasing the price of the domestic article, would be to repeal the duty on the same article imported; an experiment which the friends of our internal industry will not be desirous of making. We cannot subscribe, therefore, to the doctrine that the duties of impost protective of our manufactures are paid by the foreign merchant or manufacturer.—Nor can we more readily believe that they are paid by the purchaser of the articles exported from our country to pay for the importation which we receive in return.

It is contended that, by excluding the foreign manufacturer of cotton from our markets, we disable him from purchasing the raw material produced in our own country; but if, by the exclusion of the foreigner, the effect of the duty is to bring into the market our own manufacturer in his place, the market for the raw material is in nowise diminished—it has only changed its place. Instead of shipping his cotton to Liverpool or Glasgow, the southern planter sends it to Providence or Boston. The demand for the article is not diminished by the diminution of importation from abroad. Whatever falling off there may be of shipping for foreign markets is supplied by the increase of enrolled tonnage and the coasting trade.

The argument of the South has been sometimes stated in another form. It has been said that the portion of the impost duties paid by the inhabitants of the Northern and manufacturing States, instead of being burdensome, is actually profitable to them. That to the manufacturing interests themselves instead of being a tax, it is a bounty, a gratuitous donation to them by the nation, made at the expense of those portions of the Union where there are no manufacturing establishments. A contrasted view is taken of the population, soil, and climate of the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. In the North it is said, the climate is rugged—the soil barren—the whole population white and free. The land will not feed its inhabitants. They are driven by necessity to the Ocean, to the wilderness, or to the establishment of manufactures. These are their only resources for arresting the tide of emigration. In the South the climate is mild and genial, the soil fertile, and the population divided in nearly equal numbers into black and white—masters and slaves. The cultivation of the land is performed by the colored population. The planter cannot change his occupation. He is rooted to the soil. Manufactures cannot be established because slaves are both morally and physically disabled from working in them. They are besides very apt to set fire to the buildings, as the experience of certain Yankees has taught them, who, in defiance of the laws of Nature, did recently attempt to set up some manufacture in the neighborhood of Charleston. The duty levied then upon articles of foreign manufacture for the protection of domestic industry, must therefore always operate to the benefit of the Northern and to the injury of the Southern section of the Union. They are irreconcileable interests; and the planter of the South cannot and will not submit to the sacrifice of *his* interest for the benefit of the Northern manufacturer, for that would reduce him to a state of colonial vassalage.

This argument is approached with painful reluctance. It is believed to be here candidly stated, and as it has been time after time repeated by some of the ablest and most intelligent statesmen of the South, and as it is believed to contain the whole substance of the Southern argument against the protective system, it will be proper to examine it in the spirit of candor and of kindness, dictated no less by a feeling of sympathy for our brethren and countrymen, than by an anxious solicitude for the preservation of the Union.

The first remark which obtrudes itself upon the mind upon the statement of this argument is, that it strikes directly at the heart of the Union itself. It presents two great, transcendent, opposite, and irreconcilable interests, in deadly hostility to each other; each pervading the two great Atlantic sections of the country, each operating within its appropriate domain, with the irresistible force of a law of nature, and leading to the fatal and unavoidable conclusion that between two large masses of mankind, thus situated in natural conflict with each other, no bond of union under one and the same government even partaking of a federal character can be maintained. It will be doing no injustice to more than one distinguished and influential Statesman of the South, to affirm that his mind has been made up to this result. Nor is it possible to observe the political movements in progress at this time in the part of the country where the excitement against the protective system principally prevails, without believing that the effort of the leading spirits among them is to turn the current of popular sentiment to that conclusion. To calculate the value of the Union.

CONSUMPTION CURED

THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE of *Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—w1y

HAIRCLOTH CAPS.—Ladies and Gentlemen are informed that the subscriber has now an assortment of Summer Caps, suitable for boys of all ages. S. J. SYLVESTER,
June 1. 16, Exchange.

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	Satte bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	5
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebeck Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at George'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bran.	1	State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 90
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 75
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	15 a 15.10

Valuable and Beautiful Tract of Land

FOR SALE.

THE Trustees of the Beaver Academy offer for sale, about *Two Hundred and Fifty* acres of land, of a good quality, adjoining the town of Beaver, lying on the Ohio River, between the town lots and the mouth of the two mile run. It is a beautiful plain, and will answer either for a farm, or to be laid out in town or out lots. That part of it lying opposite to Wm. Irwin's ferry will afford a good landing, and may be advantageously occupied as a ferry and boat yard. A reasonable credit will be given for a considerable portion of the purchase money. Provided the premises are not sold *entire* before the 20th of July next, the land will immediately thereafter be divided into lots, to contain from five to ten acres, and be sold at public auction. Any person desirous of purchasing, may obtain any further information requisite, on application to any of the Trustees of the Institution, or to the undersigned. By order of the board.
JAMES ALLISON,
may 29.—3t. *President.*

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity; the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

JAMES GRAY.
Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'
April 3, 1832.—w1y

GUNPOWDER.

THE Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for the sale of "*Garesche's*" Gunpowder, will be constantly supplied with that article from the manufactory, on Brandywine, which they with confidence offer to the public as a superior article. LITTLE & HAYS,
May 1, 1832.—2m.w. No. 3 Market street.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile business, will dispose of his property at Letart Falls, Ohio, on accommodating terms. The property consists of a Two Story Frame House, and Brick Kitchen, with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The house was built expressly for a Dwelling and Mercantile Establishment. The lot on which the house is erected, contains 3-4 of an acre of ground, and embraces a good Steam Boat Landing, at the head of Letart Falls. It is perhaps the best stand on the Ohio river for a Boat Store and Wood Yard. Any person disposed to keep a Country Store, Boat Store, Wood Yard, and Public House, might do an extensive and very profitable business.

For particulars, respecting the property and the country, inquire of Thomas L. Shields, Esq., or William Semple, of the firm of Bissell & Semple, all of Pittsburgh.—Should the above named property not be sold before the first of November, ensuing, it will be offered for rent.

GEORGE BOYD.
June 1, 1832.—4mw

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Economy township, Beaver county, a short time since, an apprentice boy, named SIMION FREDERICK STAHL, aged sixteen years; stout built; about five feet high; dark complexion. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid, upon his delivery to the subscriber.

GEORGE FORSTNER.
may 25—3w

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1832.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Messrs. Johnston & Stockton have for sale a map of the *United States' Lead Mines* country, which is now the seat of the Indian War, on the Upper Mississippi.—It is sold at a very moderate price, and will, no doubt, be found a very interesting document for reference, during the continuance of hostilities in that quarter.

CONVENTIONS.—The Baltimore Van Buren Convention resolved that it would make no general address to the people of the United States.

The Harrisburgh Clay Convention resolved that it would nominate no candidate for the Governorship of this State.

In our abstracts of some of the provisions of the tariff of 1828, and of Mr. McLane, and Mr. Adams' Bills, we merely intended to give to our readers a general view of the merits of those bills.—In noticing the duty on carpets subject to *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. in Mr. Adams' Bill, we excepted Brussels, which pays a specific duty of 50c the square, we should also have mentioned as exceptions, Ingrained carpeting, which pays 45c., and Venitian, which pays 22½c. the square yard.

PUBLIC MEETING.—It will be seen, by a notice in another column of our paper, that a public meeting is called at the Court House this afternoon. This notice truly states that the present crisis is truly alarming, and such as calls for active and energetic means to strengthen the hands of the friends of the American System in Congress. We, therefore, reiterate the request of "Many Manufacturers," that a general attendance may be given.

THE CLAY CONVENTION assembled at Harrisburgh, on the 29th of May—present, 117 delegates, representing the city of Philadelphia and thirty-seven counties.

When the following officers were chosen:

Joseph Lawrence, of Washington co., President.
Gabriel Hiester, Dauphin co. } Vice Presidents.
Phineas Jenks, of Bucks, }
Charles Barrington, Jr. of Phila. } Secretaries.
J. W. Farrelly, of Crawford co. }

The following electoral ticket was formed. The four first being the two electors representing the Senators and the two new members under the census of 1830. The other twenty-six represent their respective congressional districts.

Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Chester.
Gen. Wm. Marks, of Allegheny.
Judge Chs. Huston, of Centre.
Horace Binney, of Philadelphia.

1. Frederick Plummer,	Francis C. Campbell,
2. J. Price Wetherill,	10. John Vaglesong,
3. David Woelpper,	11. David Fullerton,
4. Pierce Crosby,	Wm. Irwine,
Wm. Harris,	12. James Duncan,
Richard E. Cochran,	13. Wm. Watson,
5. Christian Snyder,	14. James C. Simonson.
6. Benjamin Jorden,	15. Alexander Read,
7. James Everheart,	16. Hugh Davis,
8. Hugh Thompson,	Enoch Marvin.
9. John Murray, senr.	17. James Flemming,
Thos. W. Miner,	18. David Dick.

No nomination of a Governor was made, and we believe no reason was assigned for the omission. The yeomanry of the country are left to choose between the present candidates, George Wolf and Joesph Ritner.

Some weeks since, we stated our opinion, that there was no reason which prohibited the nomination of a candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair, which would not apply with equal force to the nomination of an electoral ticket.—The course which affairs are taking in Ohio, afforded an additional argument in favor of the omission to nominate an electoral ticket. If no Clay ticket had been formed, the Antimasonic Convention, which is about to assemble at Columbus, might have separated without nominating an electoral ticket; that, however, is now probably past hope.

MR. CRAIG—I do not understand this matter of printing the papers. It seems to me that some of you printers must make news to quiz us folks in the country. In your last Gazette, you have a long article about the defeat of some mounted militia, by the Indians, away up the Mississippi river; and you have another piece of news about the Reform Bill in the English Parliament having passed a second reading, by a majority of nine votes; and you give all the particulars.—Now, it does seem to me that you made this Indian news, and that about the passage of the Reform Bill; and I will tell you why I think so.—I carefully looked over the last Mercury, which was published *some hours after your paper*, and there was not *one word in it* about this pretended defeat of the mounted militia; and there was also an account of the ship Splendid arriving at New York, from Bremen, and bringing word that the Reform Bill had been *rejected*. That convinced me that you made *your news*, and I do not like to be humbugged in that way.

A READER.

Remark by the Editor of the Gazette.—"A READER" does us injustice, we have never, since we assumed our editorial duties, been guilty of that species of deception of which he seems to suspect us, or of any other. As to the present matters, the Indian news is undoubtedly true; every paper from the west confirms it, and as to the Reform Bill, the intelligence of its passage is undoubtedly correct also. The news brought by the ship Splendid, of its *rejection*, is *old news*, and is the same that was published in our paper a week ago. If "A Reader" still doubts our statement, we only ask him to look at the next Mercury, or *the one a week after that*, and we think it highly probable he will, even in that paper, see a confirmation of the defeat of the Militia and the passage of the second reading of the Reform Bill. We cannot account for the non-appearance of these articles in the last Mercury, except by supposing that the editor of that valuable paper was so *inconsolably* distressed by our "desertion" of Mr. Clay, that he could not attend to his editorial duties.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

We learn, with pleasure, from this flourishing Institution, that the Hon. William Wilkins has consented to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Literary Socities, at the commencement, in September next.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE FOR ANTI-MASONIC TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

The Democratic Anti-masonic citizens of Allegheny county, are respectfully invited to assemble at their usual places of holding township elections in each township and borough of said county upon *Saturday, the ninth day of June*, 1832, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and there elect two delegates to represent each township and borough respectively, in a Democratic Anti-Masonic County Convention, which will be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th day of June, 1832, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Democratic Anti-masonic party at the ensuing fall election.

DAVID McKEE, *Chairman.*

James Espy,	John McMasters,
Benj. Darlington,	Wm. A. Penneyman,
Thomas Shaw,	James Thompson;
Wm. Arthurs,	James C. Gilleland,
John W. Young,	Joseph Wilson,
Wm. Morrison,	Joseph Long,
John Riddle,	Thomas Ligget,
John Kennedy,	Wm. Robinson,
John Scott,	Alex. Ingraham,
Hugh Duff,	John Emerick,
Wm. Guy,	Thomas Fairman,
Samuel Scott,	Robert Carothers,
Wm. W. Irwin,	John Gilfillen,
Thomas Davidson,	Fauntley Muse.

CORNELIUS DARRAGH, *Secretary.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P. M. A quorum being present, it proceeded to business.

A memorial from the Canal Convention, held at Mercer, composed of delegates from several counties, was presented, read, and, after some debate on the motion, in which Messrs. Sullivan and Cunningham supported, and Mr. Morris opposed, was referred to the committee on Inland Navigation. A short message from the Governor was read, announcing that he had received the law fixing the ratio of representation, which was inclosed, when the Senate adjourned till ten o'clock, this morning.

The House met at nine o'clock, A. M., and there being a quorum present, proceeded to business.

The proceedings of several canal meetings urging the appropriation of money for the completion of the different lines in the western parts of the state, ware presented and read. Mr. Shannon offered a resolution, authorizing the Committee on Internal Improvement to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations to the North and West Branch, the Beaver, the Franklin line, and the French Creek divisions of the Pennsylvania Canal, out of the unappropriated funds in the hands of the commissioners of the Internal Improvement fund, and report the same; which was read twice and adopted. A message from the Governor, similar to that presented to the Senate, was read and referred to a committee, and the House adjourned till nine o'clock this morning.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph, May 30.*

The apportionment bill was referred to a committee of one from each Congressional District, to divide the State into Districts. This committee was not expected to report before the present week.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore American, May 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London Advices to the 30th April, and Liverpool to the 1st of May.—From the proof slips forwarded by the editors of the New York Courier and Mercantile Advertiser, and chiefly from the former, we have the following extracts.

The Cholera appears, by the official accounts to be diminishing in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 28th, says it has broken out at Havre de Grace. All the French Ministers have been attacked. The Chamber of Deputies is prorogued.

Letters from Paris, dated April 23, state that 20,000 had died in that city of the cholera.

The Belgic Governor of Luxembourg has fallen into the hands of the Dutch Government.—There is little doubt but he would be again given up. The formal ratification of the 24 articles by Austria and Prussia, is published in the London papers. In consequence of the reservations with which this act is accompanied, and perhaps the little faith placed in the acts of despotic governments, it does not seem that it is thought in London these ratifications will materially expedite the settlement of Belgic affairs.

The Cholera continues very mild in England, but more severe in Ireland. Of the further progress of the Reform Bill, we can as yet know nothing.

PARIS, Wednesday Evening, April 25.—I am sorry to say that the cholera is spreading with fearful rapidity in the interior of the country, and that every day we have accounts in proof of this from some new department which it has assailed. Up to this day's official reports received in town, it has reached the departments of Seineet Marne, Siene Inferieure, Aube, Eure, Eure et Loire, Loire Inferieure, Loiret, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calis, Nar, Aube, Somme, and Yonne. This, as you see, is a circle sufficiently extensive to threaten seriously the whole of France. At Rouen, where it might have been expected, from the peculiar construction of that old town, that the disease would have spread in proportion, as extensively as in Paris, only 154 cases have occurred from the 8th (the first day of its appearance there) to the 23d, inclusive, from which 62 deaths have ensued. Up to the 21st Lyons was yet free from the disease: but the fear of its arrival had paralyzed all kinds of trade, and numbers of workmen who depended for subsistence on their daily industry, and therefore thrown out of employment, had began to utter complaints which the local authorities seem to have considered worthy of some notice. Arrangements have been made to preserve tranquillity, in case of any disposition to renew the scenes of last December. Circulars have been sent all over the country in the name of the Minister of the interior, making known the King's wish that the 1st of May, the anniversary of his Majesty's birth day, should be allowed to pass off without any public festivities of any kind, his Majesty being desirous that any thing bearing the semblance of public rejoicing should be avoided at a time of so much mourning.

You must have observed that a much greater number of physicians have fallen victims to the cholera in Paris than in any other part of Europe where the disease had hitherto appeared. Is not this a proof of communication by contact? A medical man, who is every day in the hospitals among the sick of the cholera, assures me that he is convinced he has hitherto escaped from attack owing to the care he takes in washing his hand immediately after having touched a patient. He says he has invariably seen the same effects from the practice in all those who have observed it.

Of the three invalid Ministers, M. d'Argout has decidedly the advantage. He is getting well very rapidly. Yeeterday he was even able to look over a variety of official papers connected with his office. There is no alteration in M. C. Perier since yesterday. The Count Lobau (Commander in Chief of the National Guards) is also fast recovering from his attack of cholera, which was not of a very maligunant kind; but a long list of new victims to the disease, among the higher classes appears to day.

From the Messager des Chambres.

BULLETIN OF THE CHOLERA, APRIL 21.

The number of recoveries in the twelve arrondissements of Paris has been fewer to day than yesterday, whilst the amount of deaths has been a little higher: this is explained by the mortality which has taken place among the patients some time in the hospital. The amount of deaths for the day, from the 20th to the 21st, is 303.

Paris, Saturday, 1 o'clock, P. M., April 21st.—Agreeably to official notice, both Chambers met to-day for the purpose of receiving a communication from Government, which was announced for 1 o'clock. In the Chamber of Deputies, however, the chair was only taken at half past 1, by the President, who immediately commenced signing passports for the Deputies who were about to return to their respective Departments. In this business he was engaged till 10 minutes before 2, from which time until half past 2, nothing was done, and the members present remained in anxious expectation of the Government message announced officially for 1 o'clock. It was a quarter till 3, when at last M. Barthe made his appearance in full dress, and immediately ascended the tribune, from which he read the ordinance of the King, by which the legislative session is declared to be closed. This was received with a few cries of 'Vive le Roi!' after which the President left his seat, and all the members withdrew.

The rumors relating to an approaching change of Ministry, which have been lately gaining ground every day, seems to have acquired some consistency. It is certain that M. C. Perier's ability to resume the direction of public affairs is by this time nearly despaired of by his political adherents, and that his nearest relations and most intimate private friends have resolved to use every means capable of persuading him from the intention of doing so, which up to this moment he seems to entertain. Yesterday and the day before, M. Perier was much worse than he had been for some time. To day he is rather better. His wife is in a very bad way with the cholera, and his son Paul has been attacked by the same disease. Gen. Sebastiana is still in a hopeless state as to any prospect of returning to an active life; and as to M. d'Argout, who, since my last letter, has been attacked by the prevailing disease, his life is in danger, therefore, no one can say that he will remain a member of the present Cabinet. Under all the circumstances, it is evident to every one that the Perier administration is tumbling to pieces, and that the chances of a change of men, if not of measures, almost amount to a certainty at the present moment.

The decline of the cholera is still apparent from the official and other reports, but it is not quite so rapid as it promised to be when it first began. Among the most recent victims of the disease is Mr. Philipp, the Hanoverian Charge d'Affaires. On Wednesday afternoon I met him on the Bouvelards—he was then in high spirits and perfect health. Last night he was a corpse.

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

Various combinations have been attempted in the course of yesterday and to-day. M. Dupinnaine, has been applied to, to take upon himself the office of the Minister of the Interior, but without being named President of the Council.—This he has refused. Louis Philip is very desirous of presiding himself at the Council of Ministers, and naming, therefore, no President of the Council.

To this proceeding M. Barthe and Marshal Soult are opposed. They ask how can ministers consent to be responsible for their acts, if those acts are to be directed by the King. Of course various stories are affoat, and various lists in circulation.

And now let me say a few words on all these statements. 1st. M. Perier will never again be Minister of the Interior, nor President of the Council. 2d. No other Ministry formed to carry on the same system would have a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

3. The Royalists are not at present prepared to make an attempt at a restoration. 4th. The extreme liberals will not accept office with the present dynasty; and lastly, all cabinets now formed are merely temporary. AS ANOTHER REVOLUTION IS CERTAIN, AND INDEED INEVITABLE. The combinations now formed, and the lists now published, and the men now appointed, are therefore of comparatively little importance, since another revolution is at hand.

Cholera in Ireland.

Liverpool, May 1.—In Ireland, and especially in the capital, the disease appears to be making considerable progress. On Friday 112 new cases were announced in Dublin, and the deaths from the commencement of the disease amount to 226. The mischief is considerably increased by the absurd prejudices of the people, who resist the attempts made to remove infected persons to the hospitals, from an impression that their bodies are used for anatomical purposes. In Cork the disease is making frightful progress. On Thursday last, 77 new cases were reported and 17 deaths, making, from the day on which it first broke out, 548 cases, and 160 deaths.

From the Glasgow Chronicle, April 17.

Cholera in Glasgow.

April 26.—Remaining at last report 24; new cases 3; dead 7; recovered 5; remaining 20.

Total cases since Feb. 12th, 927; died 482; recovered 425.

The disease has continued to vary daily from 8 to 12 during the last week, with, however, a large proportion of deaths. A decided case has occurred at Port Dundas, where, we believe, it never appeared before. Of the 8 cases yesterday, only 3 were within the royalty, viz: 1 in Drygate, 1 in Gallowgate, and 1 in Havannah street. There were 2 in Ginbals, 1 in Anderston, and 1 in Calton.

Cholera at Greenock.

April 25.—Remaining at last report, 44; new cases, 9; died, 1; recovered 9; remaining 43.

April 26.—Remaining at last report, 43; new cases 2; died, 3; recovered, 9; remaining, 33.

Total cases from the commencement, on Feb. 27th, 252; of whom 129 have died, and 90 recovered.

Since the making up of the last night's report, 3 or 4 new cases have occurred. The cases, we learn, are of the same mild description as are above reported. One of the new cases this day, is that of a woman who officiated as nurse to two cholera patients who refused to be removed to the hospital. A great change has been wrought in the public mind as to the necessity of prompt application of medical assistance as soon as the premonitory symptoms are discovered.

Cholera at Paisley and the Upper Ward of Renfrewshire.

Paisley, April 25.—Remaining at last report, 13; new cases, 2; died, 0; recovered, 3; remaining, 12.

April 26—Remaining at last report, 2; new cases, 1; died, 1; recovered, 0; remaining, 12. Total cases, 401; dead, 222; recovered, 168. Besides these deaths there have been several new cases this morning in various parts of the town. A very bad case of cholera has occurred at Nithshill, near Hurlet.

Polloshaws, April 25.—Remaining at last report, 10; new cases, 3; dead, 0; recovered, 4; remaining 9. Total cases, 154; dead, 70; recovered, 75. Yesterday there were 4 cases, and 4 deaths.

Insurrection at Pernambuco.—Pernambuco papers to the 21st ult. have been received at the office of the Salem Mercury, brought by the brig William, Capt. Conway. A revolutionary movement was made on the 15th, the object of which was to restore the government of the abdicated Don Pedro. The insurgents took possession of a fort which commands most of the town, and stationed themselves with artillery at several of the points. The government immediately collected a large force, and a rigorous contest commenced, which lasted for twenty-four hours, when the insurgents were defeated. Many horrible outrages were committed by the Brazilian mob upon such of the old Portuguese as fell into their power. Insurrectionary movements in the country show the plot to have been extensive. The vessels in port were embargoed by the government, and the William was the first that sailed. Many vessels in the harbor were crowded with Portuguese refugees.—The foreign merchants had also taken the same refuge—the confidence of the whole being greatly increased by the presence of a British ship of war.—*Poulson.*

From Jamaica.—We have this morning received a file of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 1st of May, brought by the brig Lawrence, in 19 days from Kingston.

On the 3d of April a petition, numerously signed, was presented to the Colonial Assembly, setting forth that the late bloody and unnatural rebellion had been caused by the *Wesleyans* and *Baptists*, and praying that all the members of these denominations may be transported from the island!

A Committee of the Legislature, after a careful investigation into the amount of damage occasioned by the late servile insurrection, including every description of loss, state the amount to be £1,111,628 8s. 9d. currency, equal to *three million, three hundred and thirty-four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars.* To which add £165,000, equal to $495,000, expended in *suppressing* the insurrection—making a total of very nearly $4,000,000.

On the closing of the session of the Legislature, addresses were interchanged between the two branches and the Governor, Earl Belmore.—They all seem to regret the removal of his Lordship from the Government. One part of his reply to the Assembly gave much offence, however, to the more rigid of the slave-holders. It was the following:

"The real condition of the slave, it is true, must be seen, to be known; and then it admits of various gradations. The real cause of your present distress results from that policy by which slavery was originally established; and this fine island can never develope the abundance of its resources while slavery continues. But it is obvious to every one, capable of forming an opinion on this important question, that any sudden measure must produce consequences equally disastrous to the master and the slave—to the United Kingdom and her Colonies."—*New York Mercantile Advertiser.*

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

MEXICO.

We translate the following from "*Le Tribun*" of New Orleans:—

Letters from Mexico, addressed to a house in this city, state that the government is in the greatest difficulty. They endeavored to obtain a loan of two millions, but failed. A revolt of the troops, however, who have not been paid since the months of February, being apprehended, the English advanced the sum of 150,000 dollars, to be repaid in Custom-house duties.

Santa Anna had made a vigorous sortie and cut in pieces the troops under Caldaron, the private English courier which left Vera Cruz on the 30th, brought this news. Incendiary writings are in circulation against foreigners, whom the government affects to believe are the principal cause of the wars which devastate Mexico. This renders the situation of foreigners very dangerous. The French and English Ministers have, however, made representations on this head sufficiently strong to attract the attention of their governments.

Advices from Tampico of the 1st May, inform us that the mail from Aguas-Calientes has been intercepted by order of the government, to prevent its becoming known that the state of Jelesco had declared in favor of Santa Anna.

The mail from St. Louis de Potosi of 27th April, had not arrived, it is believed from the same cause, and because troops had been sent thither by the state of Zacatecas, with a view of hastening a declaration in the former place, in favor of Santa Anna.

The accounts from Vera Cruz were favorable to Santa Anna, and state that Calderon, instigated by his soldiers, and moved still more by the disease which carried off great numbers of them, had hoisted a white flag as a preliminary to negotiations. Many sorties made by Santa Anna, have besides always turned out to his advantage.

From the New Orleans Bee, May 16.

We learn by the schooner Tampico, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, that on the 6th inst. the government troops commenced the bombardment of the city, and that the bombs, falling in every direction, had killed a woman, and wounded three other persons. The bombardment continued until the evening of the next day, when it ceased.

A company of dragoons, to the number of two hundred men, had sallied out and attacked an advanced post of the government troops, and succeeded in driving them off.

We are also informed that the cause of Santa Anna is daily becoming more certain of final success, and that the resistance made by the government serves only to augment his strength and concentrate his forces.

From the Missouri Republican.

INDIAN WAR.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

From another source, on which reliance may be placed, we have learned the following particulars. The detachment concerned in the engagement (about 275 men) had been encamped at Dixon's Ferry for several days before the arrival of the main body of the militia, under the command of Gen. Whitesides. Immediately thereafter a request was preferred by Major Stilman, who commanded the detachment, to be allowed to go out upon a scouting expedition; which was granted by Gen. W. On Monday, the 14th, a detachment met a small party of Indians, and killed two, and made two others prisoners. They continued their route, and encamped for the night in an advantageous position,—a dense wood, surrounded by prairie. Almost as soon as they had dismounted, turned their horses loose, and commenced preparations for supper, a small party of Indians were discovered in the neighborhood of the encampment, bearing with them a white flag. Captain Eades, with a few men, was sent out to meet them, when the Indians commenced a precipitate retreat. This officer acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and suspecting an ambush, followed them as far as he deemed prudent, and then ordered his men to fall back upon the main party. Although it was nearly dark, the whole detachment had been ordered to remount, and were met upon the route by the men who were returning. The pursuit was conducted without any regard to discipline, and had continued for several miles, the Indians receding as the troops advanced, until they had decoyed them across Sycamore Creek, as it is called in the proclamation. This they did in disorder, and as each man successively reached it. Being thus decoyed into the midst of the main body of the Indians, and without being allowed time to form, hostilities were commenced. The Indians showed themselves on every quarter, mounted and armed. They commenced the attack with their guns, and after firing them resorted to the use of tomahawks and knives. As soon as their desperate situation was known, Major Stilman ordered a retreat across the creek, after an ineffectual fire at the enemy. The savages followed close upon them. No time was allowed for them to form on the opposite bank of the creek. A company under the command of Capt. Adams, of Tazewell county, who were in the rear, endeavored to make a stand against them and fought with desperation. About half of the missing are thought to have belonged to this company. The battle was fought by moonlight, in an open prairie, and the pursuit was kept up for ten or twelve miles. The survivors began to arrive at Dixon's Ferry, about one o'clock in the morning; and after a sufficient time had elapsed, the next day, for them all to have come in, the roll was called and fifty-two were found to be missing. A few of those who escaped were wounded, and many had their hats and clothes perforated with bullet holes. Some of the savages were killed, but the number could not be ascertained. Various estimates are given of the strength of the Indians: the number is probably between 12 and 1500 warriors. By this victory they obtained possession of the horses of the slain, and of the camp equipage, blankets, ammunition, and provisions of the routed Militia; and are, moreover, encouraged to further hostilities by the propitious omen of a first victory.

Fears were entertained at head quarters for the safety of two or three small parties of men, successively sent with dispatches to Gen. Atkinson. Nothing had been heard from any of them; nor, indeed, was it known in what situation Gen. A. was, when our informant left.

Prior to the engagement, the Regular army and the Militia had formed a junction at Rock Island, and Gen. A. was invested with the entire command. The Militia, under General Whitesides, being mostly mounted men, proceeded to Dixon's Ferry by land. Gen. Atkinson, with 300 Regulars and 300 Militia, ascended to the Rapids of Rock River in boats, and information received here from him, states that he had effected a passage over the Rapids. He must, at that time, have been about 30 miles from Dixon's Ferry.

Great Freshet in Maine.—The Kennebec River, swollen by the late rains, has risen to an unparalleled height, and caused a freshet which has carried away mills, stores, bridges, and every thing moveable it met in its progress. We have before us a letter from Hallowell, dated Tuesday, 22d May, from which we make the following extract:—

"It is truly melancholy to look from our window and witness the destruction of property and see it floating down the river. No less than three mills and nine bridges have passed this forenoon. Among the bridges were two large ones; one of them from Waterville. Part of Augusta has gone and the remainder is expected to go every minute. I have just sounded immediately under our window, and the depth of the water is 14½ feet. Six feet from the window it is 18 feet deep. Our store is higher than any other. I have to go to my boarding house and return in a boat. Business of all kinds is suspended and the stores are closed. Some of them are entirely under water. I attempted to go to Gardiner, yesterday, but was obliged to come back.

The water is still on the rise, and has risen six inches in the last hour. It never was known so high before, not even when there was a jam of ice. Now there is no ice, and the river is free for the water to go down. The lower part of the town is all under water, and several schooners lie at anchor across the street. The water rushes by us with great velocity. Thousands and thousands of dollars in property is already lost, and if the water continues to rise, there is no calculating the extent of the damage. We are preparing to remove all our goods if the water rises much more."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Baltimore Republican of yesterday morning contains the names of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Martin Van Buren. The delegates from Pennsylvania were George Kremer, of Union county; Jacob Gearhart, of Columbia; John H. Cowden, of Lycoming; Thomas S. Bell, of Chester; John S. Yocum, of Delaware; Henry Rogers, of Lancaster; George Gallagher and Simon Cameron, of Dauphin; Freeman Scott, John M. Barclay, Anthony Laussat, and Thomas Koehler from Philadelphia. Lancaster, Chester and Union, are the three strongest anti-masonic counties in Pennsylvania, and will not give less than three thousand of a majority against Gen. Jackson and the democratic ticket; Delaware gave a majority against Gen. Jackson at the last election, and will do so again. Dauphin and Lycoming will probably give majorites in his favor; and Columbia certainly will. Except those from Philadelphia, who were chosen at a meeting of perhaps *two hundred* persons, all the rest of the Pennsylvania *delegation at Baltimore did not represent one hundred citizens.*—*American Sentinel.*

We have received a file of the South African Commercial Advertiser down to the 4th March last. It is printed in English and Dutch, at Cape Town (Cape of Good Hope,) and supplied with interesting matter. We have not room to-day for the articles which we have marked. The Cape Town editor argues strenuously and copiously against *Protecting Duties.* This Tariff Question is like Monsieur Tonson;—it meets and annoys us every where.

Fifty years ago, few even of the most sanguine prophets, would have ventured to predict so great a facility and regularity of intercourse between distant parts of the globe, as the journals now on our table exemplify. We have regular series of the newspapers of Canton, the Cape of Good Hope, Calcutta, Liberia, Australia, Mexico, nearly all the principal ports of South America, the principal ports and capitals of Europe, the West Indies, and all the chief and most remote places of North America where gazettes are published.—*National Gazette.*

We copy the following article from the New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 7th inst. It is, indeed,

A Wonder.—"It having become necessary to open one of the tombs in the Catholic burial ground, to inter another body in the same tomb, the individuals opening the same were surprised to find that the body of a man which had been entombed five years, had still every appearance of recent death, the coffin and shroud had mouldered into dust; and there, bare and exposed, lay the body, after five years entombment. When the persons moved the body to make room for the coffin which was to be placed in the same vault, the blood ran in its natural state from under the same. This information has been given to us by a gentleman whose veracity may be relied upon."

The Apportionment Bill.—The Globe rejoices over the vote of the House rejecting the Senate's amendment to the Apportionment bill, and insinuates that the decision of the House was on constitutional grounds.

It is not to be concealed that the question was one of political power between the great and the small states. Thus, the bill gave to New York one member for every 47,827 of her population; whereas, it gave to Delaware but one for every 75,432, and to Missouri only one for every 65,205 of hers. The Senate's amendment proposed to equalize the representation, by giving to the small states one representative for each fraction over a moiety of the arbitrary ratio assumed by the House, and thus meeting, as nearly as possible, the requisition of the constitution in that particular.—The decision in this case shows the influence of the President over the legislation of Congress.—The House bill gave a decided advantage to New York—by it she receiving two more representatives, and, consequently, two more electoral votes, than her fair proportion. New York is Mr. Van Buren's state; and it was given out, in unquestionable terms, that the President would veto the Senate's bill. The House, under such circumstances, adhered to the original bill, and have taken it for granted that the smaller states must submit to this pressing injustice. But they will remember by whom they have been deprived of that participation in the affairs of the government to which they are entitled under the constitution.—The arguments of Mr. Clayton and of Mr. Webster are unanswered and unanswerable.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

The Alexandria Gazette says, the "waters begin to move," in the Old Dominion. Jackson and Barbour will be the watch-word in opposition to Jackson and Van Buren. Meetings in favor of Mr. Barbour as Vice President have, within a week or two past, been held in Lynchburgh, Powhatan, Norfolk, Louisa, and other places. It will require all the energy of the Richmond Enquirer to "stem the wide torrent," and prevent it from spreading over the state.—*Poulson.*

On Saturday, 26th ult., in the Senate at Washington, when the Bank-bill was under discussion, an iron horse shoe was thrown from the gallery upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. It fell in the direction of Mr. Dickerson's seat, and was interpreted into a hint about that gentleman's repugnance to the importation of raw iron. The Sergeant-at-arms sought for the offender, but he had made his escape.—*Nat. Gaz.*

An Odd Fish.—The New Berlin Telegraph states, that a new press will shortly be established at Harrisburgh, which will support Jackson, *Van Buren*, and *Ritner*.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

Among the *on dits* of yesterday, from Washington, is a scuffle between Mr. Plummer, of Mississippi, and Mr. Slade, of Maine. It is said that the former threw a chewed *quid* into the face of the latter.—*Nat. Gazette, May 28.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. P. Swift, Mr. GEORGE BOWERS, of this city, to Miss HANNAH TOMER, of Pitt township.

On Tuesday, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Prestley, Mr. HENRY M. KENNA, formerly of Washington, Pa., to Miss MARGARET DOUGLASS, of this city.

DIED,

On Monday evening last, of Pulmonary Consumption, at the residence of Mrs. Doster, in Zanesville, JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, Esq., Attorney at Law, late of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. M'Laughlin was about 28 years of age, and possessed a mind that might have raised him to eminence in his profession. His ill health, for some months past, prevented any attention to professional business.

PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh are requested to meet at the Court House, in this city, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to devise such measures in relation to the protection of Domestic Industry, as the exigencies of the present truly alarming crisis may require.—A general attendance is desired.

MANY MANUFACTURERS.

June 5, 1832.

COACH AND WAGON MAKING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business, in all its branches, on the west side of the Diamond, in the Borough of Allegheny, where they are prepared to make and repair COACHES and CARRIAGES of every description, in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms—they have also on hand, Dearborns, and Light Wagons, which will be sold low.—A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

ALEXANDER RAUCE,
GEORGE GOHL.

Allegheny-town, June 5—3t*

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Water Works, until the eighth inst., for building the Brick and Carpenter Work of Engine House, and for building Engine and Pump for the City Water Works.

ROBERT MOORE.

June 5, 1832.—1t*

NEW WORKS.

WOOD'S *Treatise on Rail Roads*—A practical Treatise on Rail Roads, and Interior communication in general; containing an account of the performances of the different locomotive engines at, and subsequent to, *The Liverpool Contest*—upwards of *Two Hundred and Sixty Experiments*, with tables of the comparative value of Canals and Rail Roads, and the power of the present locomotive engines, *illustrated by numerous engravings.* By *Nicholas Wood*, Colliery Viewer, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. First American, from the second English edition, with corrections, notes, and additions; also, an appendix, containing a detailed account of a number of Rail Roads in Europe, and in the United States.

Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, with particular reference to the attack they contain on the memory of the late *Gen. Henry Lee*; in a series of Letters, by *H. Lee*, of Virginia.

Conversations with an Ambitious Student in Ill Health; with other pieces, by the Author of 'Pelham,' 'Eugene Aram,' &c. &c. Just received, and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73, Wood street.

June 5.—2t.

NOW OPENING, at 16 Exchange Buildings, a large and elegant assortment of Books, suitable for city and country trade: among them are

200 Family Bibles;
250 Pocket do.;
1,000 School Testaments;
500 Dabol's Arithmetic;
500 M'Kenzie's 5,000 Receipts;
500 Walker's School Dictionary;

With a large assortment of *Theological and Miscellaneous Books.*

SYLVESTER.

June 5, 1832.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

TO RENT—a Smith shop with two fires, a Dwelling House, with gardens, pasture, &c. at the Sewickly bottom, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the main Beaver road: is considered a good stand for a Smith shop—wants a family of industrious and moral habits; and none other need apply: the situation will be found convenient and agreeable. Apply to A. Way, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

DAVID SHIELDS.

January 10, 1832—wtf.

WRITING INK of a very superior quality manufactured, and for sale in bottles and by the gallon, at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, 2d door below Third.

Hoarhound, Peppermint, and Iceland Moss Lozeuzes, Jujube Paste, Acidulous Lemon and Rose Drops. May 11.—3ta3

FAMILY FLOUR.

50 BBLS. FRESH FAMILY FLOUR; most approved brands. For sale by

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8 Market street.

June 1—3t

REGISTER'S OFFICE, MAY 24, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undernamed Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office for Allegheny county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday, the 26th day of June, A. D.* 1832.

John McClelland, Administrator of the estate of Seth Wilson, late of Findlay township, deceased.

John Ross and William Chess, Executors of the estate of Finley Chess, late of St. Clair township deceased.

Robert Wilson, Administrator of the estate of Sarah Lilburn, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Frederick Bausman and Edmund Thomas, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Munn, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Also—The Guardianship account of John Calhoon, Guardian of the minor children of Joseph Wilson, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, *Register.*

May 25, 1832.—4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Johnston, jr., deceased, are requested to make payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them for *settlement.*

WILLIAM HAYS,
JOHN SNYDER,
Executors.

June 1, 1832.—4t.

☞ The Statesman, Mercury, Democrat, and Times, Pittsburgh; and the National Gazette, Philadelphia, will insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to John Snyder.

New Publications.

THE Gentleman's Medical Pocket Book, and Health Adviser; containing a concise statement for the curing every disease to which he is liable. By a Medical Practitioner.

2. *Saturday Evening*—By the Author of Natural Enthusiasm.

3. *Contemplations of the Saviour:* By S. Greenleaf Bulfinch.

4. *Peter Parley's* History of Ancient Greece.

5. *Singer's Own Book;* a well selected collection of the most popular songs.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1832.—4t

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F.

April 20—tf

Eighty Shares of Beaver Bridge Stock

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the above number of Shares in the Beaver Bridge Company, the Stock of which is valuable, nets at present a good dividend, and it is thought will net from 8 to 10 per cent. when the Beaver Canal is completed. For particulars, inquire of S. Baird & Co., Merchants, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, or to the subscribers, Merchants, Philadelphia. BROWN & AGNEW.

☞ The Beaver Argus will publish the above for 6 months, unless previously discontinued, and charge this office.

May 4, 1832—6mo.

B. DARLINGTON has removed his Hardware store from Market street, to the corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, in the house formerly occupied by Isaac Harris, where he invites his friends and customers to call.

may 8.—1m.

STEAM REFINED SUGAR.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS have just received a few barrels of single and double refined Loaf Sugar, which they offer for sale by the barrel or larger quantity.

May 8.—1m

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

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250 BBLS. LOAF SUGAR; received per Steam Boat Friend, and for sale unusually low, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

May 4, 1832.

REMOVAL.

HENRY F. SCHWEPPE, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, lately removed to the Corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, (opposite to the Exchange,) is now receiving, and offers for sale,

Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. H. Teas;
Rio and Havanna Coffee;
Loaf, Lump, white Havanna, and N. O. Sugars;
Plantation and Sugar-house Molasses;
Fresh Rice, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.;
Havanna, Spanish, Melee, and Common Segars;
Champagne and Cog. Brandy; Holland Gin;
Jamaica and N. Orleans Rum;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Claret Wines, guaranteed pure as imported;
Philadelphia Glue;
Gum Shellac, Spirits Turpentine;
Rickmond & Pittsburgh Manufactured Tobacco, assorted;
Madder, Camwood, Fustic, Camp. Logwood;
Sperm. Candles, and best Winter strained Oil;
Olive Oil, Wine Vinegar;
Alum, Coperas, Saltpetre;
No. 1 and 2 Mackerel;
600 Prime Attakapas Hides, &c. &c.

Comprising, in the whole, as well selected and general assortment of Groceries as any in the Market, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1832.—2m

DOMESTIC GOODS.

40 BALES Domestics, viz:—Ashton, Delaware, and Chester Tickings; Drillings, Shirtings, and Sheetings; Wilmington Stripes, &c. Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

TO LET,

THAT Pleasant Three Story Brick Dwelling House, in Liberty street, now occupied by Ross Wilkins, Esq. For terms, inquire at the Rope Warehouse, at the corner of Liberty and Fourth streets. JOHN IRWIN,

May 22—tf Allegheny.

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55 BALES COTTON:
33 HOGSHEADS TOBACCO;
10 BALES TOBACCO.

Just received and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

may 22. *No. 84, Front street.*

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75 Bbls. Molasses, received per Transport, and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

May 25, 1832.

REMOVAL.

DOCTORS J. P. & E. D. GAZZAM, HAVE removed to Sixth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, opposite the Episcopal Church.

The undersigned requests an adjustment of all unsettled accounts. J. P. GAZZAM.

May 25.—6t.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb 28, 1832.—tf

MACHINE CARDS.

THE Subscribers continue to receive Cotton and Wool Machine Cards of the most improved quality, and have now on hand a good assortment, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices. Orders for cards will be duly attended to by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

may 29, 1832.—6t

BULWAR'S NEW WORK.

CONVERSATIONS with an Ambitious Student in ill health; with other pieces. By the Author of Eugene Aram.

ALSO,

Santo Sebastiano, or the Young Protector. By the Author of "The Romance of Pyrenees." For sale by JOHN I. KAY Co., 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

June 1, 1832.—2t

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66, WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co., Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.

Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

March 16—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

March 9, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO;
150,000 Common CIGARS.

For sale by M. ATWOOD,

April 20. No. 84 Front street

CITY BATHS,

Corner of Market and Second streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that the above establishment has been newly fitted up, and is now open for visitors. He also takes this opportunity to express his grateful thanks for the patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of the favors of a liberal public. *J. B. VASHON.*

April 27.—2m,

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

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ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE,—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,

March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

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Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,

April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

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RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

MOSES ATWOOD has removed of No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale——

24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.

Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

TO LET.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge. Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

May 11, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

A GENTEEL DWELLING HOUSE, in a pleasant and eligible part of the city. Inquire at the office of the Gazette. may 17

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Ceroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ⅓ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,

Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

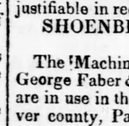
Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.



CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

MACHINE CARDS.

A COMPLETE Assortment, from the established Manufactory of James Smith & Co., Leicester, Mass., is offered for sale, *(at lower prices than ever sold in this city,)* by the subscribers, their sole Agents.

McKEE, CLARKE & CO.

April 24, 1832.—2m. 39 Water street.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Annisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ *Monongahela* Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.

March 20, 1832.—tf

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING

Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre;
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
200,000 do. Bacon, Pittsburgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission*, at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,

Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil;
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses;
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES & SPIRITS, warranted pure: in original casks, or put up to order.

March 6, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO, BANK NOTES, are received at per three cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet.

September 20

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR

has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

May 4, 1832—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIELD, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—
Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,

Corner of Third and Wood streets.

March 16, 1832.—4m